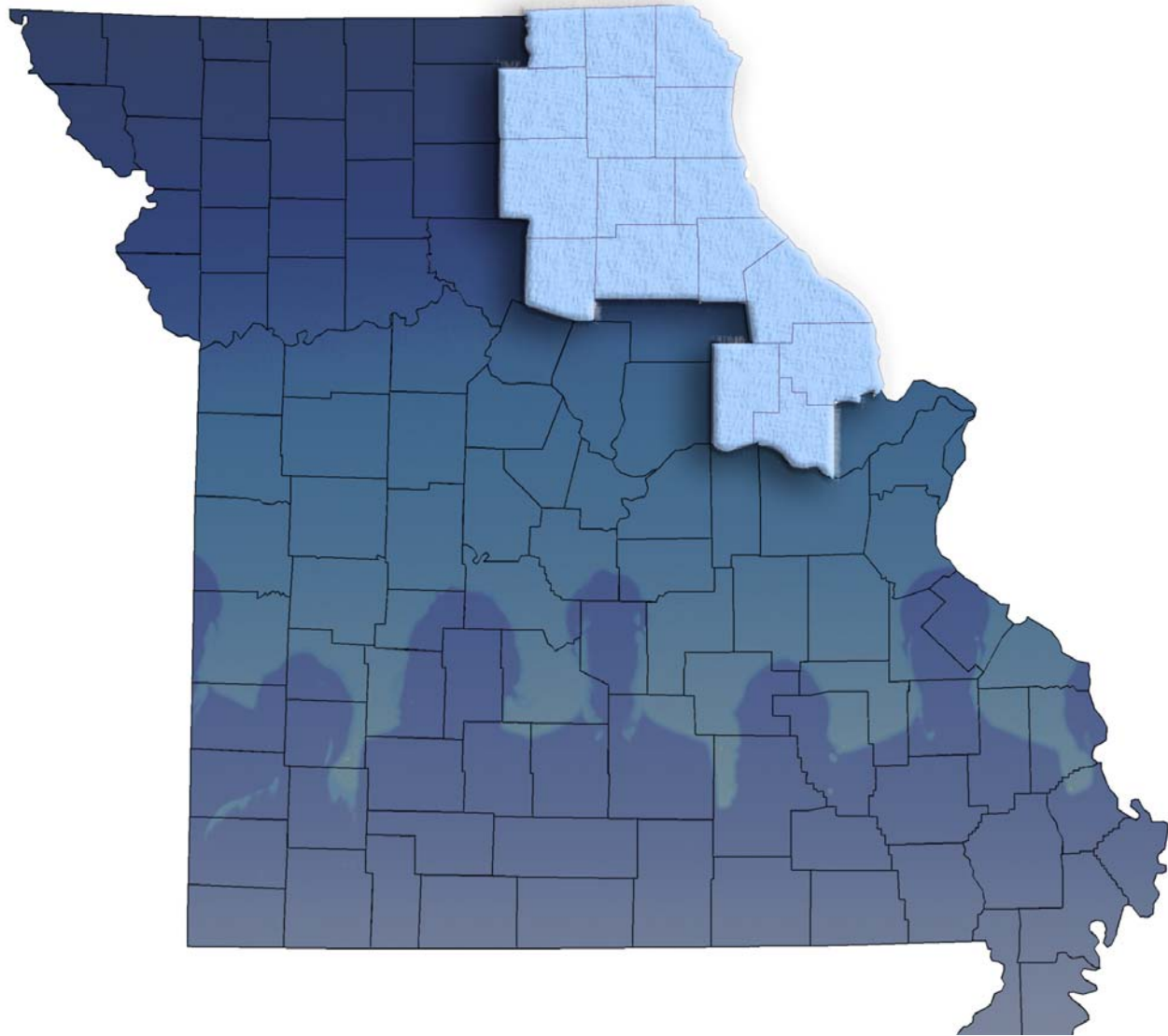


# Missouri

## Workforce Gap Analysis: Needs Assessment



Value Added Research With Customer Focus!

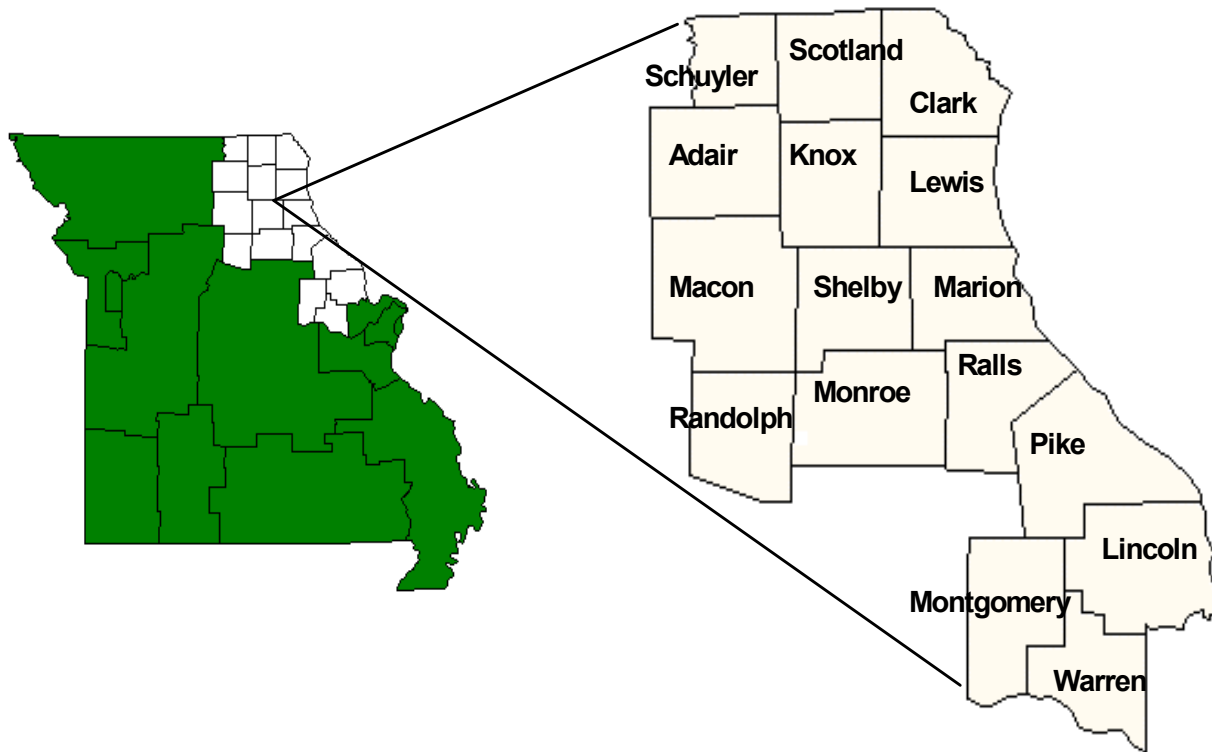
### Northeast Workforce Investment Area

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
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MISSOURI ECONOMIC RESEARCH & INFORMATION CENTER



## *The Northeast WIA Region*



The Northeast Workforce Investment Area (WIA) consists of sixteen counties in northeast Missouri. Lincoln and Warren Counties are part of the St. Louis MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Micropolitan Statistical Areas in the region include Hannibal (Marion and Ralls Counties), Kirksville (Adair and Schuyler Counties), and Moberly (Randolph County). Clark County is part of the Keokuk-Fort Madison, IA-MO Micropolitan Statistical Area. Lewis County is part of the Quincy IL-MO Micropolitan Statistical Area.

The Northeast WIA accounts for 3% of the state's workforce. Educational opportunities abound at Truman State University, Still University of Health Sciences, Culver-Stockton College, Hannibal-LaGrange College, and Moberly Area Community College. Childhood home of Mark Twain, the region is enhanced by a variety of state parks, landmarks, and the Mark Twain Lake.

*The Workforce Gap Analysis Needs Assessment for the Northeast WIA shows that:*

- Five of the sixteen counties in the Northeast WIA have above average economic momentum.
- Ten counties in the Northeast region had higher unemployment rates than both the state (5.8%) and national rates (5.7%) in July of 2004.
- Poverty was higher in the Northeast WIA (12.95%) than the Missouri average (11.74%) in 2000. Poverty is particularly evident in the northwestern part of the region.
- The percentage of Northeast region workers earning a salary meeting the self-sufficiency standard is 67.31% for an adult with an infant, 46.11% for an adult with two children, 28.13% for two adults with two infants, and 13.75% for two adults with three children.
- The largest employing industries in the Northeast WIA include: state/local government, farm, retail trade, and food services. The fastest growing industries in the region include: social assistance, motion picture/sound recording, and waste management. The highest paying industries in the Northeast WIA include: beverage/tobacco product manufacturing, federal civilian, and transportation equipment manufacturing.
- Occupations with the largest number of annual openings include: retail sales workers, cashiers, and food preparation/serving workers. These occupations have many openings each year, but pay less than \$15,000/year. The exception is truck drivers, which pay above average wages of \$21,000/year and require at a minimum moderate on the job training.
- Northeast workers laid off due to lack of work seem to increasingly gain more than their pre-layoff wage over a time period of six quarters. Northeast workers laid off due to being fired or quitting seem to earn at least 90% of their pre-layoff earnings after over a year's worth of time post-layoff.
- Top new businesses formed in the Northeast region were in the construction, retail trade, and accommodation/food services sectors.
- A significant number of workers in Lincoln and Clark counties commute 34 to 48 minutes to work, indicating that many of those residents work outside their county.
- The Educational Services sector has over 19% of its workforce over the age of 55. This means that in ten years this sector may potentially have problems finding enough qualified workers when their older workers retire. Meanwhile, many young workers find their first job opportunities in the accommodation and food services sector.

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## *What is Economic Momentum?*

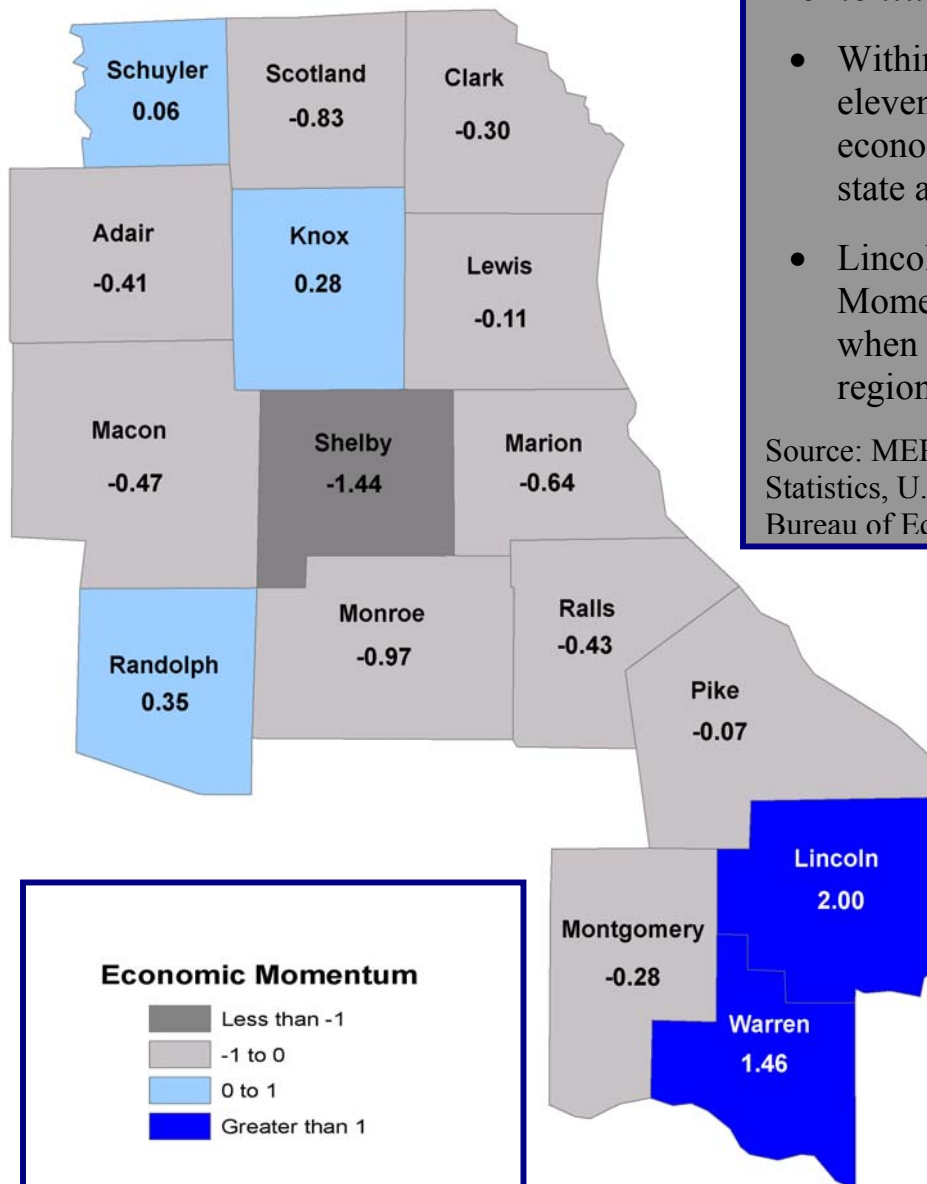
The Economic Momentum of an area is based on growth in employment, population, and income. An index score of “0” means that the county grew at the same rate as the state. The index thereby indicates areas of strong and weak economic momentum.

### *Counties with Notable Economic Momentum*

- Within the Northeast region, eleven counties had less economic momentum than the state average.
- Lincoln County had the highest Momentum Index score of 2.00 when compared to the rest of the region.

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, & U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Northeast WIA Region



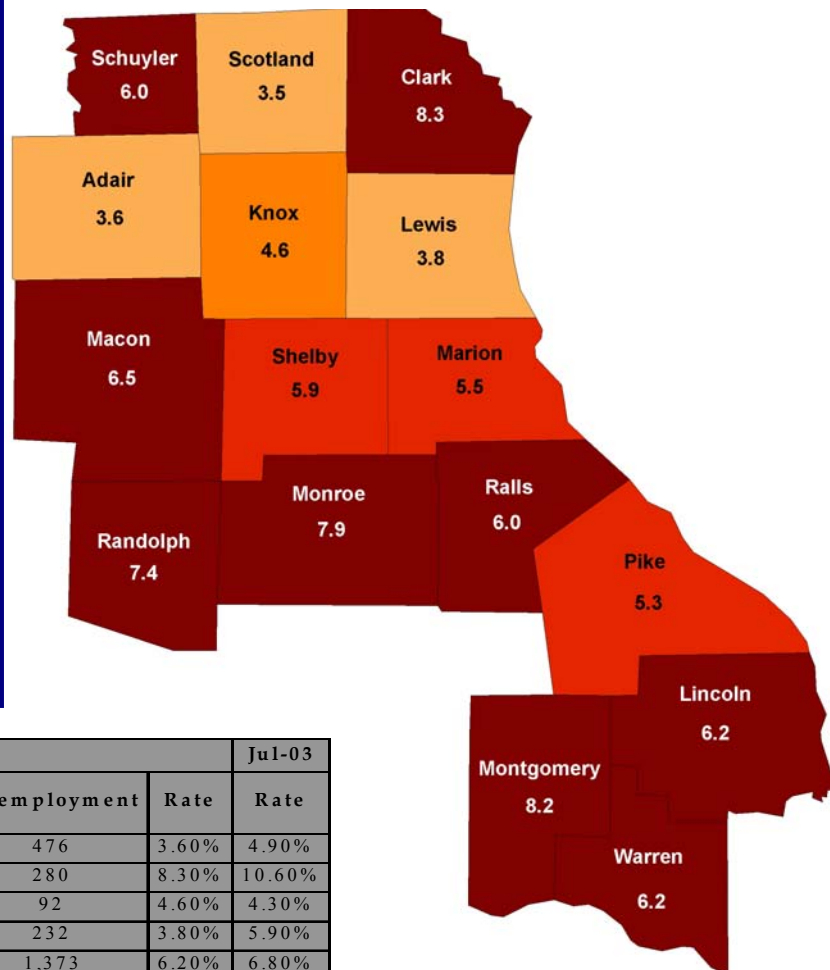
## Percent of Population that is Unemployed

- The July 2004 unemployment rate for Missouri was 5.8%. The national unemployment rate was 5.7% for July 2004.
- Of all the Northeast WIA counties, ten counties have higher unemployment rates than both the state and national averages.
- Across most of the region, unemployment rates decreased from July 2003-2004. However, Knox and Shelby counties did see an increase in unemployment during that time.

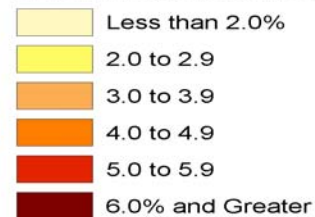
Source: MERIC, with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Workers Without Jobs

The unemployed population is defined as those who are over the age of 16 who were not working and were available for work. The unemployment rate is measured by calculating the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total labor force.



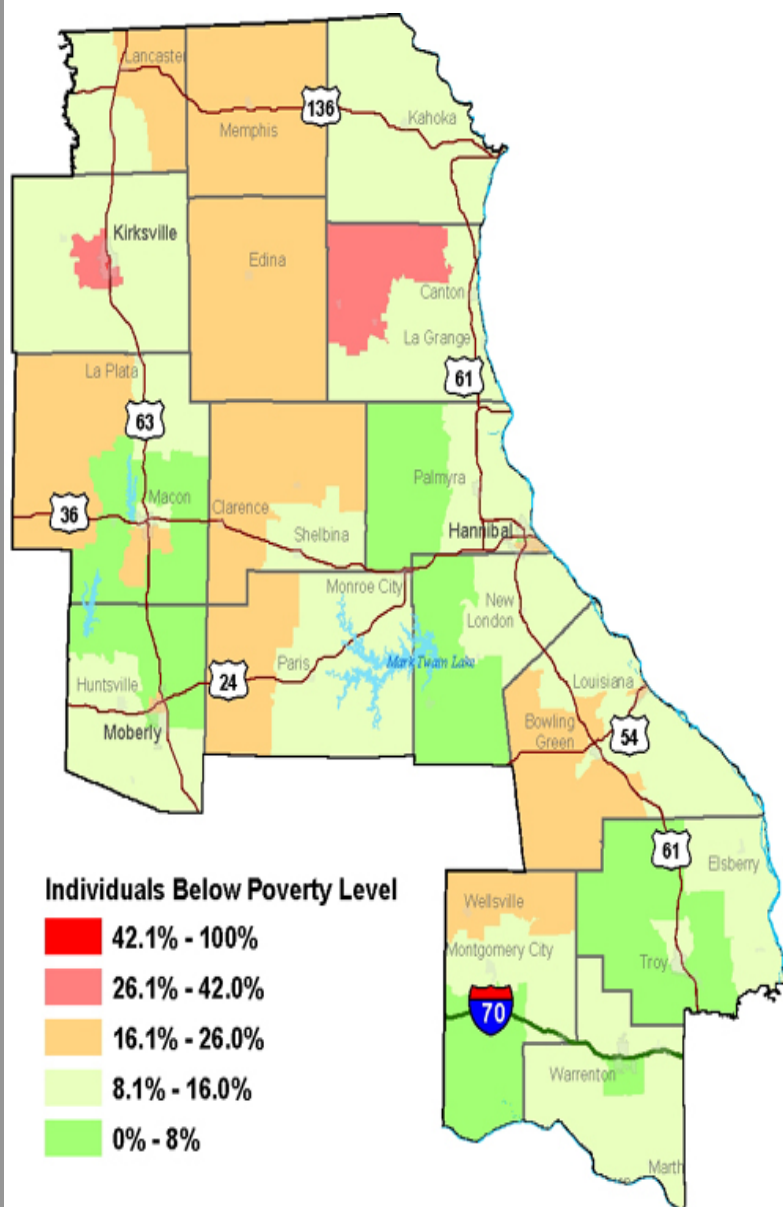
### Unemployment Rate



Area	Jul-04				Jul-03
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Rate
Adair	13,309	12,833	476	3.60%	4.90%
Clark	3,356	3,076	280	8.30%	10.60%
Knox	1,997	1,905	92	4.60%	4.30%
Lewis	6,029	5,797	232	3.80%	5.90%
Lincoln	22,149	20,776	1,373	6.20%	6.80%
Macon	6,973	6,522	451	6.50%	6.60%
Marion	14,991	14,165	826	5.50%	7.40%
Monroe	3,771	3,472	299	7.90%	8.60%
Montgomery	5,815	5,340	475	8.20%	8.20%
Pike	7,973	7,550	423	5.30%	5.80%
Ralls	5,442	5,114	328	6.00%	6.80%
Randolph	12,040	11,147	893	7.40%	9.20%
Schuyler	2,149	2,021	128	6.00%	6.90%
Scotland	1,987	1,917	70	3.50%	4.70%
Shelby	2,936	2,763	173	5.90%	4.80%
Warren	13,921	13,055	866	6.20%	6.90%



The poverty rate for a region is measured by the percentage of adults considered to be in poverty. The standards for poverty are set by the Federal government.



This mapping data is based on block-group level estimates from the census long form, which an average of 1 out of 6 households received. The maps should be used to reveal demographic patterns, not pinpoint exact block group values.

## *Percent of Population in Poverty*

- The percentage of the total Northeast WIA region population that was categorized as being in a state of poverty was 12.95% in 2000.
- The overall Missouri poverty rate for the same time period was 11.74%, lower than the rate for the Northeast WIA region.

## *What do these numbers mean?*

- Some individuals in the Northeast WIA region may have lower wages and annual incomes than other regions in Missouri.
- Poverty is particularly pervasive in the very northwest part of the region.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data



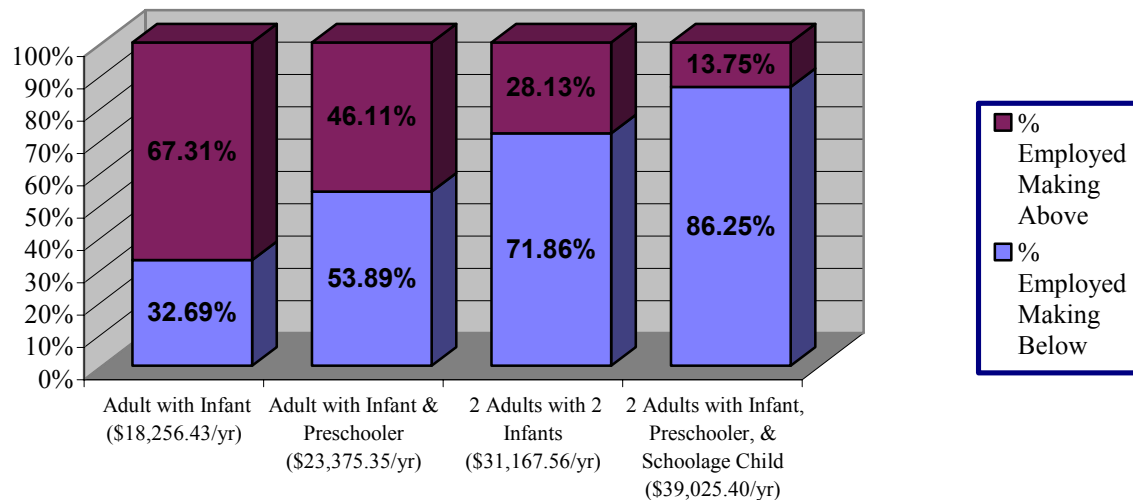
## Necessary Wages for Essential Needs

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Missouri charts the actual costs of living and working in the region. It measures how much income a family needs to pay for housing, food, childcare, healthcare, transportation and taxes-if they do not receive any help from relatives, friends or the government-based on the ages, as well as number, of children in each household, and the family's geographic location.

Self-Sufficiency Standard for the Northeast Region						
County	Adult Annual	Adult with Infant** Annual	Adult with Infant and Preschooler** Annual	2 Adults** Annual	2 Adults with 2 Infants** Annual	2 Adults with Infant, Preschooler and Schoolage child** Annual
Adair County	\$12,281.40	\$19,436.52	\$26,779.80	\$19,969.20	\$34,398.60	\$40,984.20
Clark County	\$11,936.04	\$17,508.84	\$22,668.48	\$19,825.20	\$30,490.08	\$38,544.00
Knox County	\$11,863.32	\$16,566.48	\$21,222.12	\$19,582.80	\$28,652.52	\$37,307.40
Lewis County	\$11,956.08	\$16,846.20	\$21,510.00	\$19,863.12	\$29,009.88	\$37,955.28
Lincoln County	\$15,031.44	\$22,566.60	\$28,371.36	\$22,635.84	\$35,306.76	\$44,236.20
Macon County	\$12,213.36	\$16,986.60	\$21,229.20	\$19,887.96	\$29,097.48	\$37,365.00
Marion County	\$11,862.84	\$17,777.64	\$23,167.20	\$19,566.48	\$31,591.44	\$38,827.56
Monroe County	\$11,958.12	\$17,032.44	\$21,662.64	\$19,927.92	\$29,265.36	\$38,058.36
Montgomery County	\$12,275.28	\$18,180.12	\$23,185.44	\$20,246.88	\$31,570.44	\$37,941.36
Pike County	\$11,966.40	\$17,340.48	\$22,313.40	\$19,926.96	\$29,982.48	\$37,953.72
Ralls County	\$11,956.08	\$16,098.84	\$19,927.08	\$19,863.12	\$27,174.48	\$35,511.96
Randolph County	\$11,978.16	\$18,219.12	\$23,336.64	\$19,965.96	\$32,099.04	\$39,724.32
Schuyler County	\$11,832.84	\$17,172.48	\$22,344.36	\$19,509.72	\$30,075.00	\$38,168.52
Scotland County	\$11,827.80	\$16,884.12	\$20,736.96	\$19,500.24	\$29,443.92	\$35,767.20
Shelby County	\$11,853.36	\$16,551.72	\$21,201.36	\$19,563.84	\$28,619.28	\$35,940.24
Warren County	\$15,759.48	\$26,934.60	\$34,349.52	\$23,883.60	\$41,904.12	\$50,121.00
Average	\$12,409.50	\$18,256.43	\$23,375.35	\$20,232.43	\$31,167.56	\$39,025.40

Source: MERIC \*\*Original report by Diana Pearce, Ph..D. with Jennifer Brooks.

## % of Workers Earning the Self-Sufficiency Wage in the Northeast Region



# Regional Industry Overview

Department of  
Economic Development

## Top Employing Industries

The largest employing industries in the Northeast WIA include: *state/local government, farm, retail trade, and food services*..

In terms of national competitiveness, the food manufacturing and farm sectors are most competitive while the wholesale trade sector is the least competitive.

### NORTHEAST WIA - TOP EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
State & Local Gov	12,149	1.66	\$28,333	1.42	(0.05)
Farm	9,472	(8.90)	\$3,169	6.75	0.55
Retail trade	8,831	2.90	\$12,569	1.04	0.01
Food services, drinking places	3,898	6.98	\$8,486	0.93	(0.01)
Construction	3,879	(3.39)	\$18,683	0.87	(0.01)
Nursing, residential care facilities	2,321	17.68	\$14,145	1.73	(0.03)
Wholesale trade	2,078	(2.85)	\$21,249	0.72	0.02
Food mfg	1,843	0.64	\$26,912	2.51	0.14
Social assistance	1,836	29.80	\$7,883	1.36	0.09
Monetary authorities, et al.	1,803	(4.97)	\$17,751	1.22	(0.03)

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REMI 6.0, MERIC-MODED.

### Top Employers in Northeast WIA by Employees

Company	Description	NAICS
KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE-OSTEO MED	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	61131009
TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	61131009
BODINE ALUMINUM	OTHER NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES, EXC DIE-CASTING	33152801
TROY SPECIAL EDUCATION	ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS	61111007
GENERAL MILLS FED CREDIT UNION	PACKAGED FROZEN FOOD MERCHANT WHOLS	42442005
HANNIBAL REGIONAL HOSPITAL	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
INTERMET	NONFERROUS, EXCEPT AL, DIE-CASTING FOUNDRIES	33152201
INTERMET	ALUMINUM DIE-CASTING FOUNDRIES	33152101
NORTHEAST CORRECTIONAL CTR	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	92214002
MOBERLY CORRECTIONAL CTR	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	92214002
AMERIWOOD INDUSTRIES	INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MFG	33712709

## Fast Growing Industries

The fastest growing industries in the Northeast WIA include: *social assistance, motion picture/sound recording, waste management, and computer product manufacturing.*

Most of the fast growing industries pay low wages, and are not nationally competitive. However, the waste management industry, pays above average wages and is one of the area's more nationally competitive industries.

### NORTHEAST WIA - TOP GROWING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
Social assistance	1,836	29.80	\$7,883	1.36	0.09
Motion picture, sound rec	70	29.09	\$6,552	0.35	0.03
Waste mgmnt, remed services	1,572	26.23	\$18,162	0.96	0.04
Computer, electronic prod mfg	2	25.31	\$17,825	0.00	0.00
Rental, leasing services	4,748	24.98	\$6,203	1.17	0.11
Educational services	798	19.88	\$15,476	0.54	0.03
Internet serv, data proc, other	73	18.76	\$15,730	0.26	(0.01)
Amusement, gambling, recreation	894	18.12	\$8,312	1.22	0.05
Nursing, residential care facilities	2,321	17.68	\$14,145	1.73	(0.03)
Transit, ground pass transp	246	17.52	\$7,965	0.61	0.04

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REM I 6.0, MERIC-M ODED.

## Top Paying Industries

The highest paying industries in the Northeast WIA include: *beverage/tobacco product manufacturing, federal civilian, and transportation equipment manufacturing.*

In addition, the rail transportation, utilities, chemical manufacturing, petroleum, and motor vehicle manufacturing industries also pay higher wages of \$40,000 and above.

### NORTHEAST WIA - TOP PAYING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	71	(26.77)	\$58,722	0.73	(0.06)
Federal Civilian	735	2.97	\$51,353	0.58	0.05
Transp equip mfg. exc. motor veh	165	(12.35)	\$50,470	0.52	0.05
Rail transportation	220	(15.57)	\$46,518	2.39	0.19
Utilities	514	(12.83)	\$46,417	1.74	0.10
Chemical mfg	224	(24.13)	\$44,739	0.51	(0.04)
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	22	(18.36)	\$43,890	0.39	0.03
Motor vehicle mfg	824	(9.97)	\$43,251	1.54	0.15
Mgmnt of companies, enterprises	248	(3.42)	\$40,694	0.31	0.01
Pipeline transportation	1	(14.91)	\$35,650	0.05	0.00

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REM I 6.0, MERIC-M ODED.

## *Top Openings by Occupation*

Occupations with the largest number of annual openings (new jobs + replacements) include:

- Cashiers, combined food preparation and serving workers, retail salespersons, waiters/waitresses, and general office clerks.

Although these occupations have over 10 openings each year, they pay very low wages, less than \$15,000 per year, and require minimal education and experience.

The exception is truck drivers, which have nearly 25 annual openings yet pay above average wages of \$21,000 per year and require at a minimum moderate-term on the job training.

### NORTHEAST WIA - TOP OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION - SOC	PERCENT CHANGE	ANNUAL OPENINGS	ENTRY WAGE	AVERAGE WAGE	REQUIRED EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE
Cashiers	14.70	139	\$12,315	\$13,281	Short-term on-the-job training
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers	25.54	88	\$12,239	\$13,940	Short-term on-the-job training
Retail Salespersons	10.75	79	\$12,205	\$16,926	Short-term on-the-job training
Waiters and Waitresses	13.67	71	\$12,199	\$14,615	Short-term on-the-job training
Office Clerks, General	10.63	35	\$13,163	\$17,754	Short-term on-the-job training
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	13.63	25	\$21,913	\$33,465	Moderate-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	8.47	30	\$13,945	\$24,359	Work experience in a related occup
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	13.28	22	\$13,168	\$16,590	Short-term on-the-job training
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cle	11.84	25	\$12,842	\$17,456	Short-term on-the-job training
Personal and Home Care Aides	41.02	11	\$14,995	\$17,373	Short-term on-the-job training

SOURCE: Long-Term Projections, MERIC-MODED and ETA-USDOL

## *How Job Openings Affect the Region*

- Based on this information, the highest demand jobs over the next ten years will require minimal skills or on-the-job training, thus not placing major strains on the local educational system.

## *Fastest Growing Occupations*

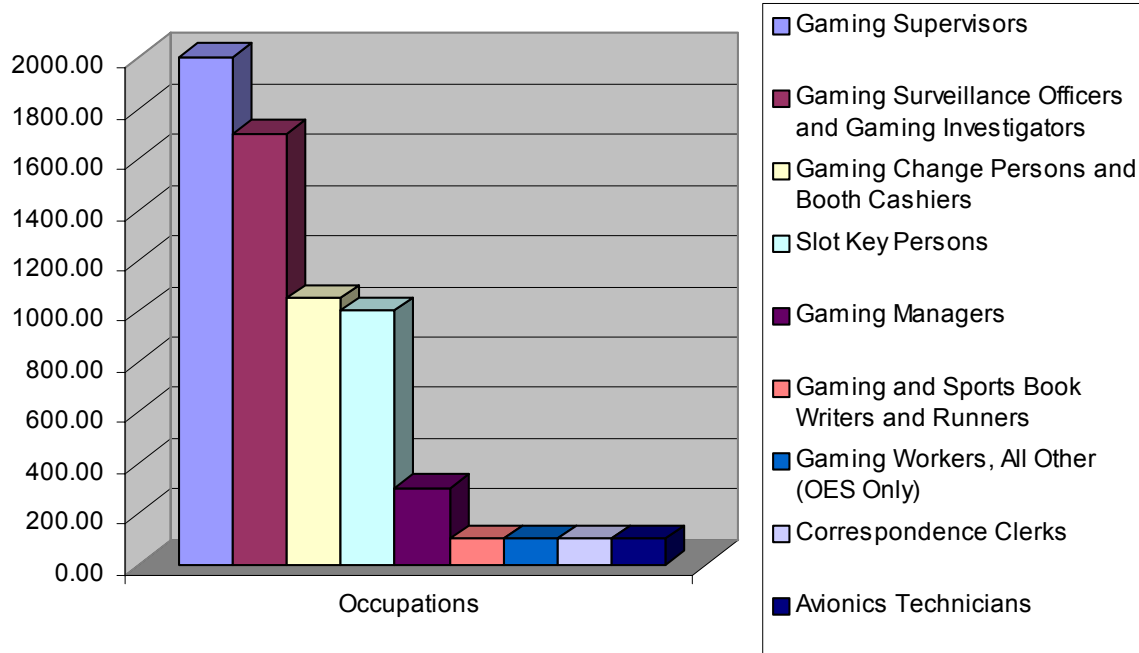
The fastest growing occupations in the Northeast WIA are related to gaming, clerical and avionic careers. Most of the fast growing jobs in the Northeast region require minimal skills or on-the-job training. However, some jobs do require a minimum training in vocational education.

### NORTHEAST WIA - TOP GROWING OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION - SOC	PERCENT CHANGE	ANNUAL OPENINGS	ENTRY WAGE	AVERAGE WAGE	REQUIRED EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE
Gaming Dealers	3350.00	ND	ND	ND	Vocational education
Gaming Supervisors	2000.00	ND	ND	ND	Vocational education
Gaming Surveillance Officers and Gaming Investigators	1700.00	ND	ND	ND	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers	1050.00	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Slot Key Persons	1000.00	ND	ND	ND	Vocational education
Gaming Managers	300.00	ND	ND	ND	Work experience plus bachelor's
Gaming and Sports Book Writers and Runners	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Vocational education
Gaming Workers, All Other (OES Only)	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Correspondence Clerks	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Avionics Technicians	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Vocational education

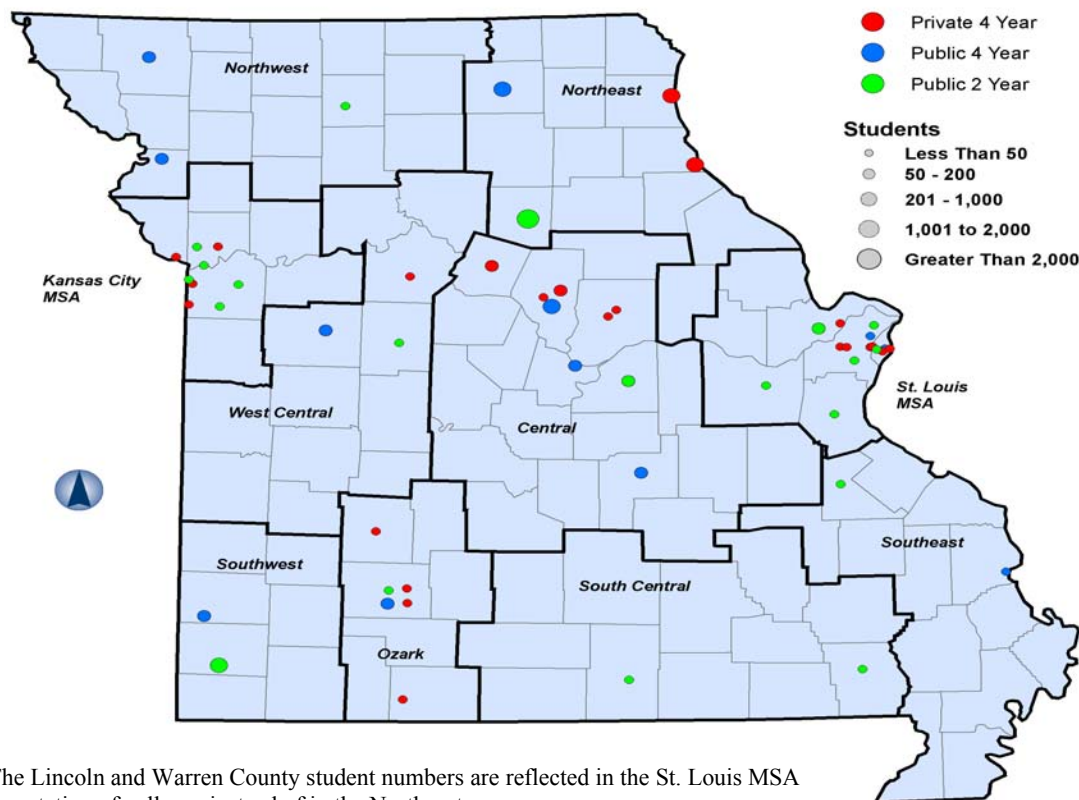
SOURCE: Long-Term Projections, MERIC-MODED and ETA-USDOJ

### Percent Change of Top Growing Occupations



The number of students from the Northeast region that go on to attend college describes whether or not local high school graduates go inside or outside the region to meet their post-secondary educational needs.

### *Where High School Students from the Region go to College*



\*The Lincoln and Warren County student numbers are reflected in the St. Louis MSA presentation of colleges instead of in the Northeast area.  
Source: Statistical Summary of Higher Education

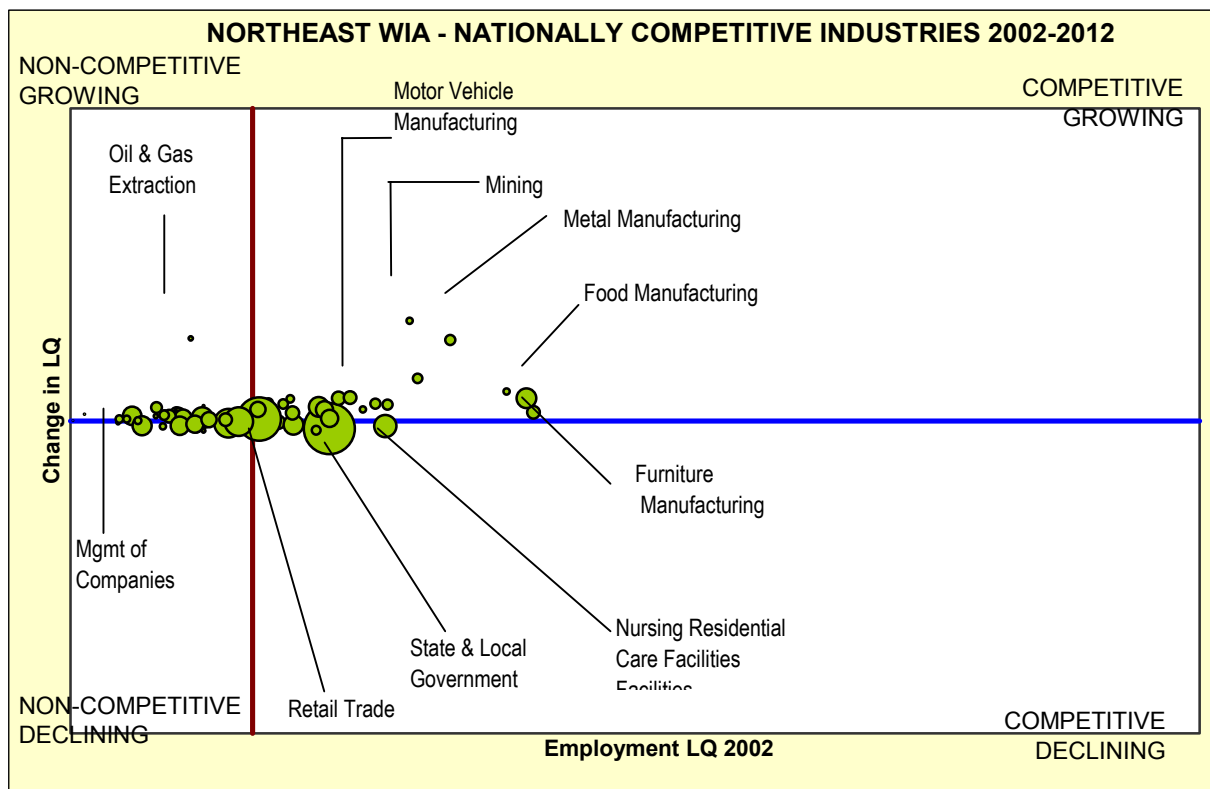
### **Post-Secondary Institutions with 20 or More Undergraduates from the Northeast Region (1999-2003)**

20-50 students	50-100 students	100-250 students	250-500 students	500-1500 students
East Central	Missouri Southern	Crowder	UM-Columbia	Moberly Area CC
William Woods	UMR	Culver-Stockton	Hannibal -- Lagrange	
Lindenwood	Linn State Tech.Coll.	SMSU	Truman State	
Missouri Baptist	Lincoln Univ.	Central MSU		
MVC	St. Charles CC	Columbia College		
UMSL	Central Meth.Univ.	MO Western State		
Drury Univ.		Northwest MSU		
UMKC				
SEMO				
North Central CC				
SW Baptist				
Westminster				



## *Industries Competing On a National Level*

The Northeast WIA has 27 nationally competitive industries, of which 18 are growing and 9 are declining. Competitiveness means that the Northeast WIA has a competitive advantage in these industries relative to the rest of the United States, indicating that the WIA is highly specialized in these sectors in terms of value-added.



The top competitive and growing industries include:

- ***Farm, furniture/related product manufacturing, food manufacturing, rail transportation, primary metal manufacturing, mining, motor vehicle manufacturing, and utilities.***

It is expected that these industries will continue to be the competitive drivers of the Northeast WIA economy.

The top competitive but declining industries include:

- Nursing/residential care facilities, state/local government, and retail trade  
These industries are in danger of losing their competitive advantage, to the detriment of the Northeast WIA.



# Regional Target Industries

Department of  
Economic Development

## *How are Life Science Industries defined?*

Life Science Industries are those industries that use life-saving and life-enhancing technologies to improve the quality of life for people. These companies employed 5.57% (145,698) of the state's total workforce in 2003. The concentration of Life Science Industries in the Northeast region during the same time period was 1.70% of the state's total Life Science Employment.

Employment in Life Sciences (2003)			
County	# of Employees	# of Establishments	Annual Wage Per Job
Adair	456	7	\$39,200.61
Clark	N/D	N/D	N/D
Knox	11	5	\$21,080.30
Lewis	N/D	N/D	N/D
Lincoln	34	5	\$21,127.95
Macon	44	4	\$32,223.66
Marion	1059	13	\$40,486.57
Montgomery	N/D	N/D	N/D
Pike	214	7	\$37,446.50
Ralls	N/D	N/D	N/D
Randolph	480	8	\$30,927.79
Schuyler	N/D	N/D	N/D
Scotland	N/D	N/D	N/D
Shelby	26	4	\$43,297.84
Warren	N/D	N/D	N/D
Northeast WIA	2475	70	\$36,575.10

\* N/D: Unable to disclose data due to Bureau of Labor Statistics confidentiality restrictions.  
Source: MERIC, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## *What are Advanced Manufacturing Industries?*

High-Technology Industries that fall within the manufacturing sector are considered Advanced Manufacturing. During 2003, Advanced Manufacturing industries employed 4.13% (108,089) of the state's total workforce. The concentration of Advanced Manufacturing Industries in the Northeast region during the same time period was 3.09% of the state's total Advanced Manufacturing Employment.

Employment in Advanced Manufacturing (2003)			
County	# of Employees	# of Establishments	Annual Wage Per Job
Adair	N/D	N/D	N/D
Clark	N/D	N/D	N/D
Knox	N/D	N/D	N/D
Lewis	N/D	N/D	N/D
Lincoln	N/D	N/D	N/D
Macon	N/D	N/D	N/D
Marion	1293	10	\$36,866.90
Montgomery	N/D	N/D	N/D
Pike	237	4	\$47,210.59
Randolph	1071	6	\$26,951.74
Schuyler	N/D	N/D	N/D
Scotland	N/D	N/D	N/D
Shelby	N/D	N/D	N/D
Warren	409	6	\$36,900.01
Northeast WIA	3342	44	\$33,174.85

\* N/D: Unable to disclose data due to Bureau of Labor Statistics confidentiality restrictions.  
Source: MERIC, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Regional Critical & In-Danger Occupations

## *Competitive and Growing Occupations*

The occupations in a region that are competitive on a national scale and are in industries that show strong growth in terms of new job openings are important in terms of the fact that such industries are and will continue to be the competitive drivers of the Northeast WIA economy. The staffing patterns within each of these critical industries can show which occupations are critical in terms of continuing the region's high specialization in these sectors.

Northeast Critical Occupations (Competitive-Growing)			
SIC	Industry	SOC	Occupations
111	Farm		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
20	Food mfg	51-3022	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters & Trimmers
40	Rail transportation		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
32	Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
10,11,12	Mining (except oil, gas)	47-5041	Continuous Mining Machine Operators
1	Agriculture		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
8	Forestry et al.		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
35	Machinery mfg	51-2092	Team Assemblers
88	Private households		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
76,75	Repair, maintenance	49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## *Non-Competitive and Declining Occupations*

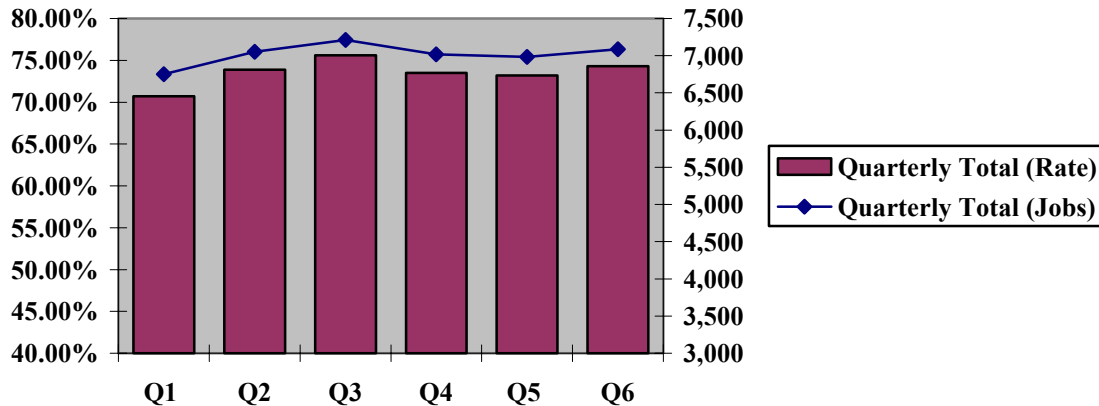
Likewise the occupations in a regions that are not competitive on a national scale or within industries that show declining growth in terms of new job openings are important for both currently employed workers in those occupations and for job seekers deciding which career paths to move toward.

Northeast In-Danger Occupations (Non-Competitive Declining)			
SIC	Industry	SOC	Occupations
58	Food services, drinking places	35-3021	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food
15-17	Construction	47-2031	Carpenters
15-17	Construction	47-2061	Construction Laborers
271,272, 737	Publishing, exc Internet	43-9031	Desktop Publishers
806	Hospitals	29-1111	Registered Nurses
227.229.239	Textile prod mills	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand
227.229.239	Textile prod mills	51-6031	Sewing Machine Operators
411,452	Ambulatory health care services	53-3021	Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity
28	Chemical mfg	51-8091	Chemical Plant & System Operators
87,73	Administrative, support services	13-2011	Accountants & Auditors

## *Percentage of Laid-off Workers That Find Jobs*

The number of workers that find jobs after being laid off is measured up to six quarters after the initial layoff occurs.

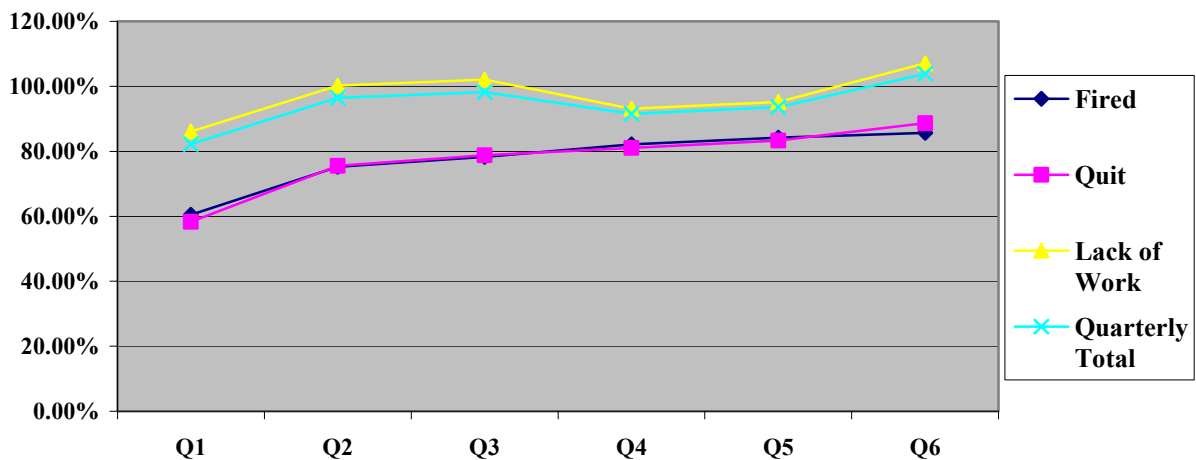
**Northeast Region: Re-employment of Laid-off Workers (2002)**



## *Worker Salaries Before and After Layoffs Occur*

Northeast workers laid off due to lack of work seem to increasingly gain more than their pre-layoff wage over a time period of six quarters. Northeast workers laid off due to being fired or quitting seem to earn at least 90% of their pre-layoff earnings after over a year's worth of time post-layoff.

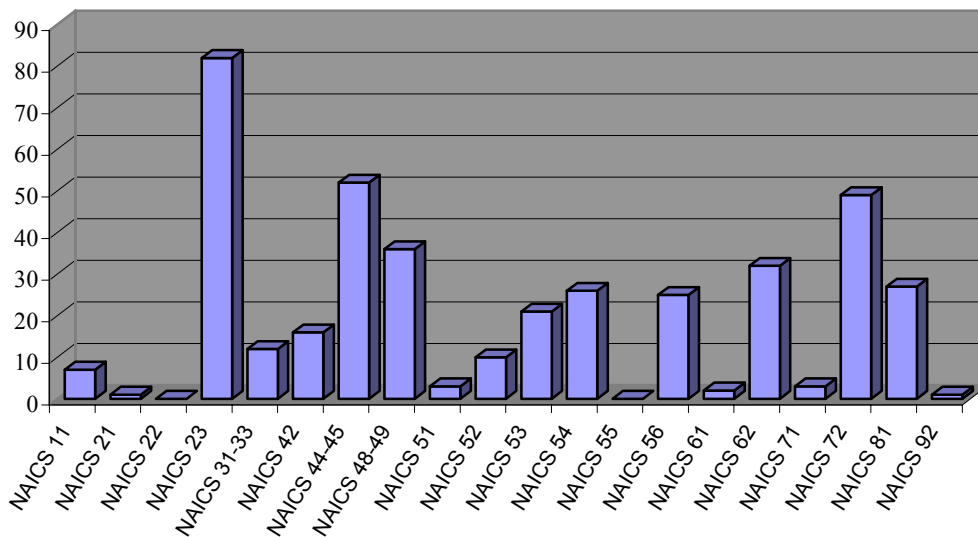
**Post-Layoff Wage as a Percentage of Pre-Layoff Wage (2002)**



## *The Impact of New Businesses Formations for a Region*

The number of new businesses that formed in the Northeast region in 2003 was headed by businesses in the construction, retail trade, accommodation/food services, and transportation/warehousing sectors. Construction businesses saw the largest increase with over 82 new businesses forming in the region in 2003.

**New Business Formations in Northeast Region by Industry**



NAICS 11	Agr., Forest., Fishing & Hunting Support Activities
NAICS 21	Mining, Except Oil and Gas
NAICS 22	Utilities
NAICS 23	Construction
NAICS 31-33	Manufacturing
NAICS 42	Wholesale Trade
NAICS 44-45	Retail Trade
NAICS 48-49	Transportation & Warehousing
NAICS 51	Information
NAICS 52	Finance & Insurance
NAICS 53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing
NAICS 54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
NAICS 55	Management of Companies & Enterprises
NAICS 56	Administrative, Support, & Waste Services
NAICS 61	Educational Services
NAICS 62	Health Care & Social Assistance
NAICS 71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
NAICS 72	Accommodation & Food Services
NAICS 81	Other Services
NAICS 92	Public Administration

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

### *Businesses With Slower Formation Growth*

New business formation in the mining, utilities, management of companies/enterprises, and public administration sectors was considerably low in the Northeast region in 2003.

# Regional Commuting Patterns

Department of  
Economic Development

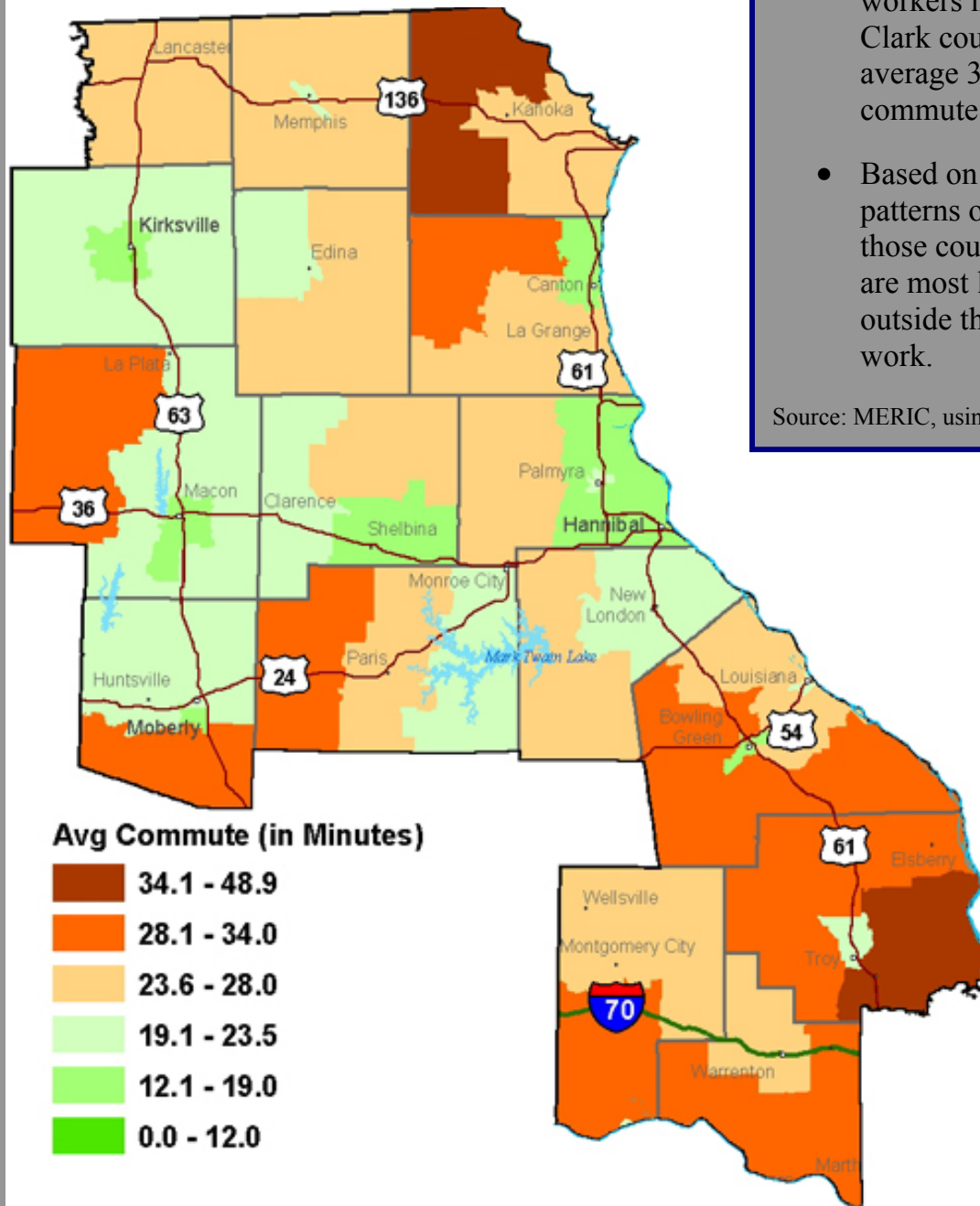
## *Driving to Work in the Region*

The time that it takes a worker to commute to their occupation reflects the availability of jobs located within a region.

## *The Time That it Takes Workers To Commute Within the Region*

- A significant number of workers in Lincoln and Clark counties have an average 34 to 48 minute commute to work.
- Based on the commuting patterns of workers in those counties, workers are most likely driving outside their counties for work.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data

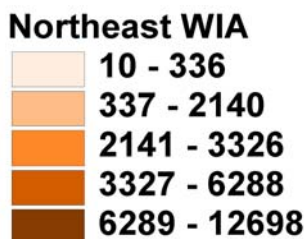
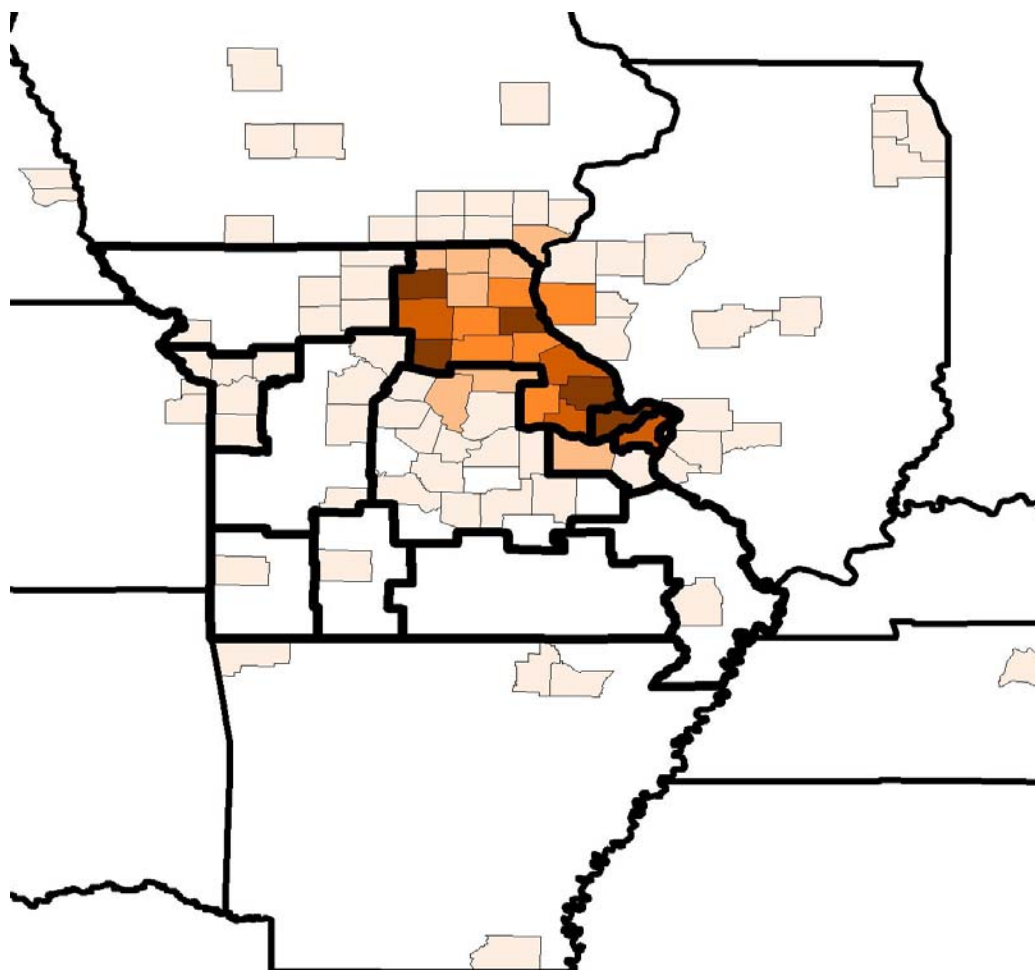


This mapping data is based on block-group level estimates from the census long form, which an average of 1 out of 6 households received. The maps should be used to reveal demographic patterns, not pinpoint exact block group values.

## *Workers Commuting In and Out of the Region*

- A significant amount of workers commute outside of the Northeast WIA to work. In particular, job opportunities in St. Charles, St. Louis, and St. Louis City counties are drawing workers outside of the Northeast region.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data

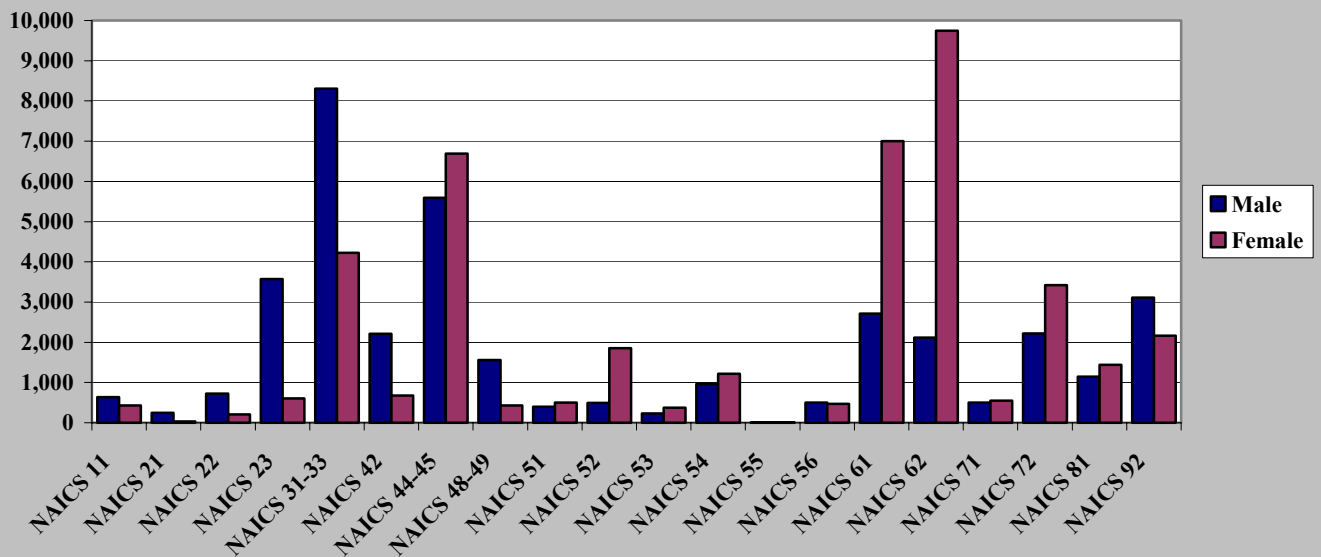




## Composition of the Workforce

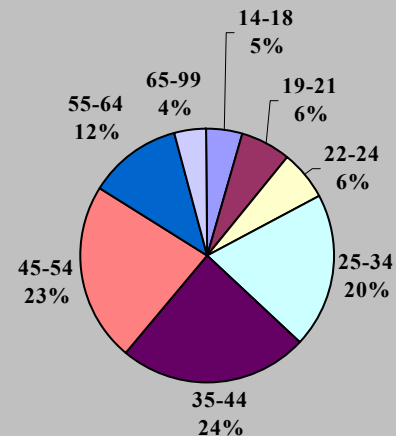
The Northeast region's workforce can be broken down in terms of age and gender composition by industry. The Northeast region's construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors are predominantly staffed by male workers. The healthcare, educational services, and finance/insurance services sectors have mostly female workers.

Makeup of the Northeast Workforce by Major Industry and Gender



NAICS 11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting  
 NAICS 21 Mining  
 NAICS 22 Utilities  
 NAICS 23 Construction  
 NAICS 31-33 Manufacturing  
 NAICS 42 Wholesale Trade  
 NAICS 44-45 Retail Trade  
 NAICS 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing  
 NAICS 51 Information  
 NAICS 52 Finance and Insurance  
 NAICS 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing  
 NAICS 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services  
 NAICS 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises  
 NAICS 56 Administrative and Support and Waste  
 NAICS 61 Educational Services  
 NAICS 62 Health Care and Social Assistance  
 NAICS 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation  
 NAICS 72 Accommodation and Food Services  
 NAICS 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)  
 NAICS 92 Public Administration

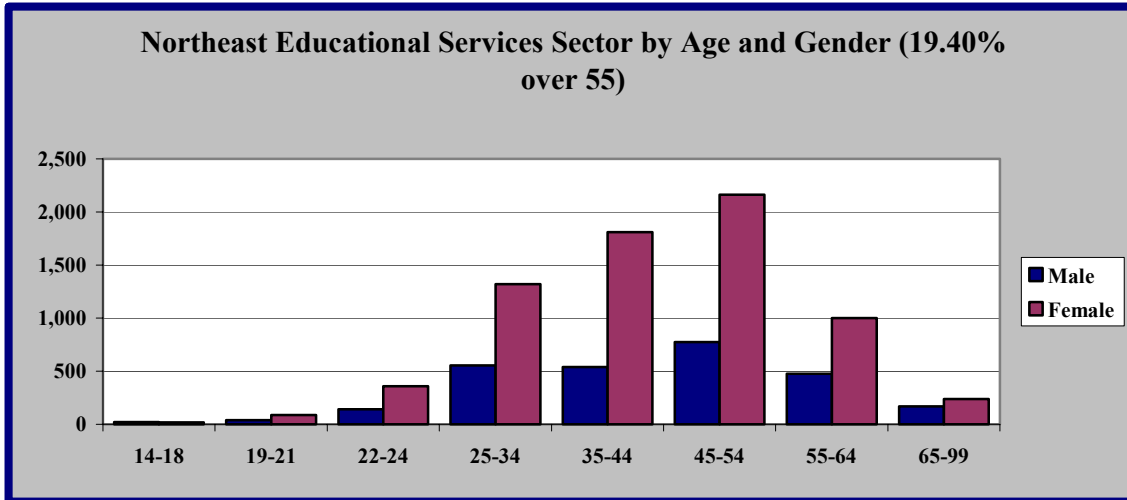
Workers by Age Group



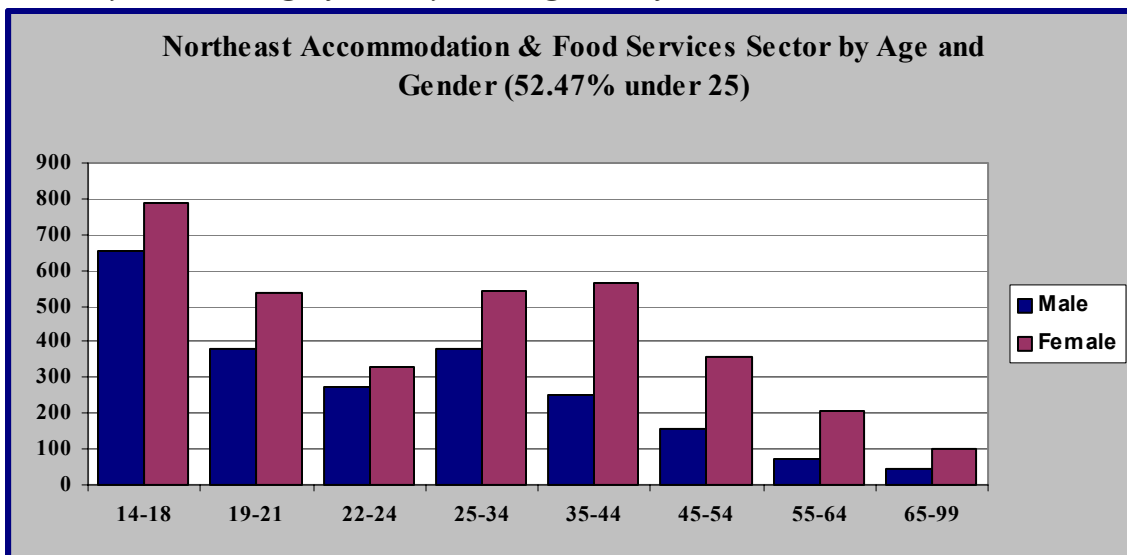


Age composition by industry can determine whether or not local colleges and technical schools are providing enough training for young workers who will be filling in the gaps left by those retiring.

## *Industry with a Significantly Aging Workforce*



## *Industry with a Significantly Young Workforce*



Source: LED, U.S. Census Bureau

## *What do These Results Mean?*

The Educational Services sector has over 19% of its workforce over the age of 55. This means that in ten years this sector may potentially have problems finding enough qualified workers when their older workers retire. Meanwhile, many young workers find their first job opportunities in the accommodation and food services sector.



## *Acknowledgements*

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Reporting by Mary E. Bruton, Planner.  
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Additional economic information resources can be accessed on the Internet at  
[www.missourieconomy.org](http://www.missourieconomy.org).



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